VVEDENSKIY, T.

"Machine tools made of large blocks" by A.I. Dashchenko. Reviewed by T. Vvedenskii. Mashinostroitel' no.11:46 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Machine tools—Design and construction)
(Dashchenko, A.I.)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

From the history of standardization in Russia. Standartizatsiia 26 no.5:62-63 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Standardization)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Standards in the working equipment of engineers. Standartizatsiia 26 no.7:35-36 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Standards, Engineering)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A., inzh.

Mounting design layouts with magnetic models. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.8:81 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Engineering models)

VVEDENSKIY, T.

Accessory tools for forging and stamping. Mashinostroitel' no.1:38 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Tools)

VVEDENSKIY, T.

About specialized books for machinery-industry workers. Mashinostroitel' no.2:46 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Metalwork)

VVEDENSKIY, T.

"Technology and Aesthetics" by V.Beletskaia. Reviewed by T.Vvedenskii. Mashinostroitel' no.3:46 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Art and industry) (Beletskaia, V.)

VVEDENSKIY, T., konstruktor

Organization of machinery designers' work. Sots.trud 8 no.4:89-92 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Moscow--Automobile industry--Technological innovations)
(Technicians in industry)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A., inzh.

"Technical information in Czechoslovakia" by Jiri Toman.
Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.5:82-83 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Semiautomatic line for tire mounting. Avt. prom. 30 no.3: 47-48 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

RABINOVICH, N.L., starshiy bibliograf; VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Book reviews. Mashinostroitel' no.8:41 and 48 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Starshiy bibliograf Gosudarstvennoy publichnoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy biblioteki SSSR Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot SSSR (for Rabinovich).

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Reviews and bibliography. Mashinostroitel' no.12:41-42 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Problems of organization in standardization. Standartizatsiia 29 no.7:6-7 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Draft of State Standard 1-65 compared to similar foreign standards. Standartizatsiia 29 no.8:46-48 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Quality trade mark in Poland. Standartizatsiia 29 no.10:17-18 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VVEDENSKIY, T.I.

Denotations used in specifications. Standartizatsiia no.3:68-69 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nachal'nik TsBNS Moskovskogo avtozavoda imeni Likhacheva.
(Specifications)

VVEDENSKIY, T., konstruktor

On the bookshelf. Izobr.i rats. no.4:36 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Avtozavod imeni Likhacheva, Moskva.
(Bibliography--Technological innovations)

AKTOKA, Ye.S.; VVEDENSKIY, V.A.

Upright drilling machines; standards of precision and rigidity.
Standartizatsiia 24 no.9:46-48 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Drilling and boring machinery--Standards)

VVEDENSKIY, V.A., inzhener.

Elimination of some defects in the operation of screw presses.
Masl.-zhir.prom. 17 no.8:23-29 Ag '52. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Severnkiy maslozavod.
(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

1. VVEDENSKIY, V. A., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Soybean Oil

7. Increasing the productive capacity of rollers in processing soya beans, Masl. zhir. prom., 17, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

VVEDENSKIY, V. A., Academician

"Present Importance of Radio" Vest. Ak. Nauk SSSR, No. 9, 1944

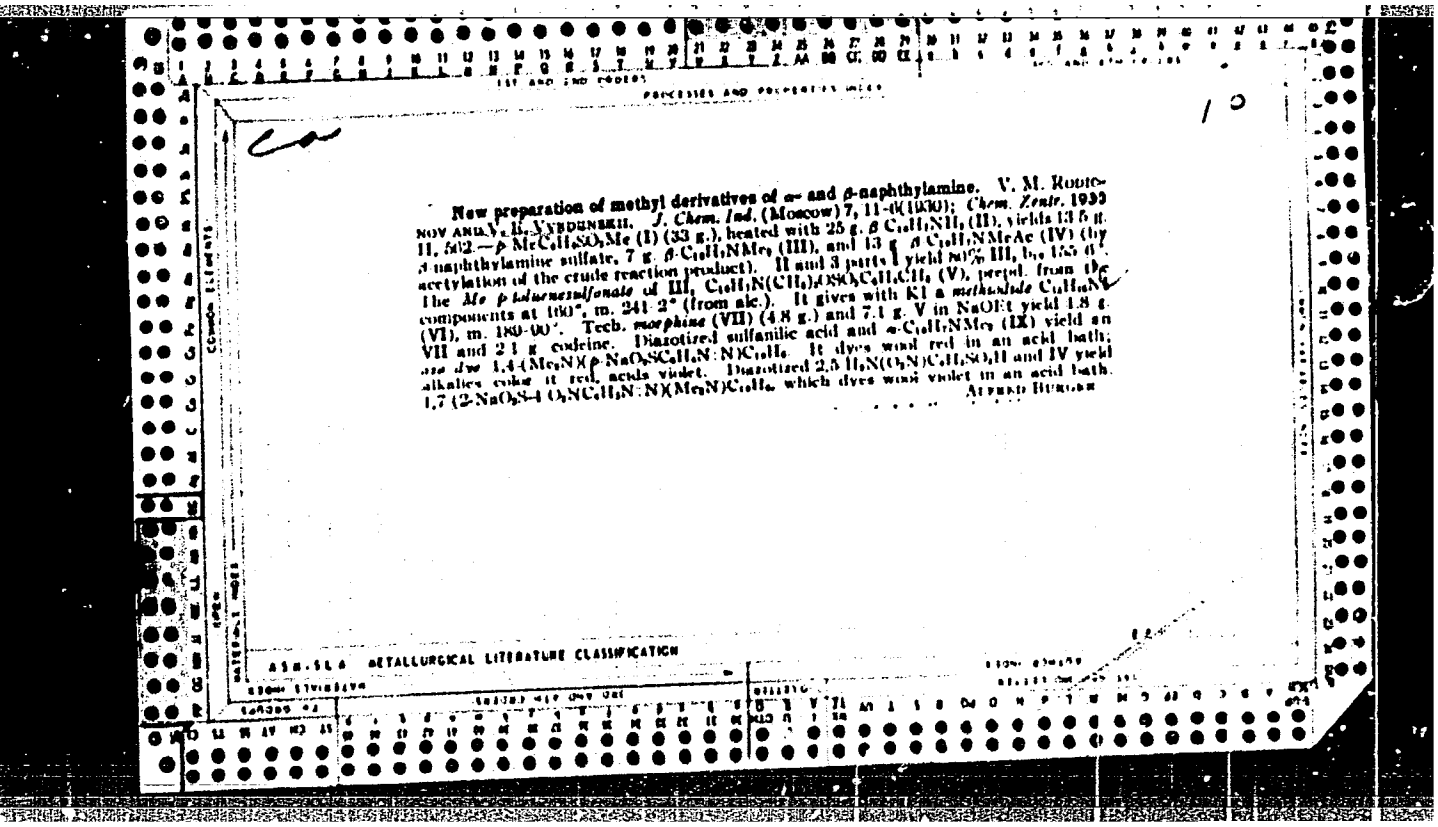
BR-52059019

VVEDENSKIY, V.A.

Location + Aids to Navigation

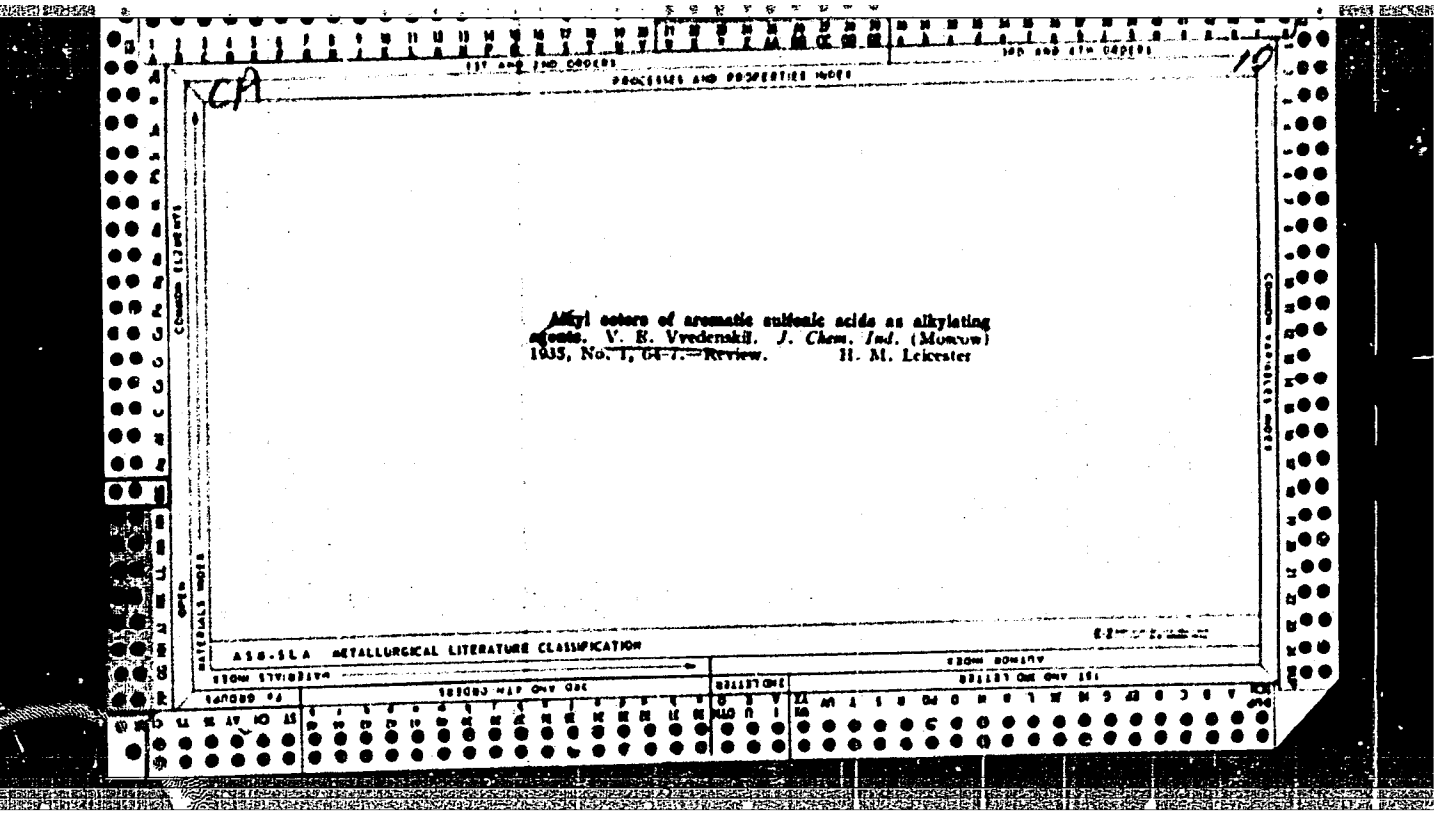
3438

Storm Indication by Radio Locators. V. A. Vvedenski. (*Radio, Moscow*, April 1940, No. 4, pp. 4-8. In Russian.)

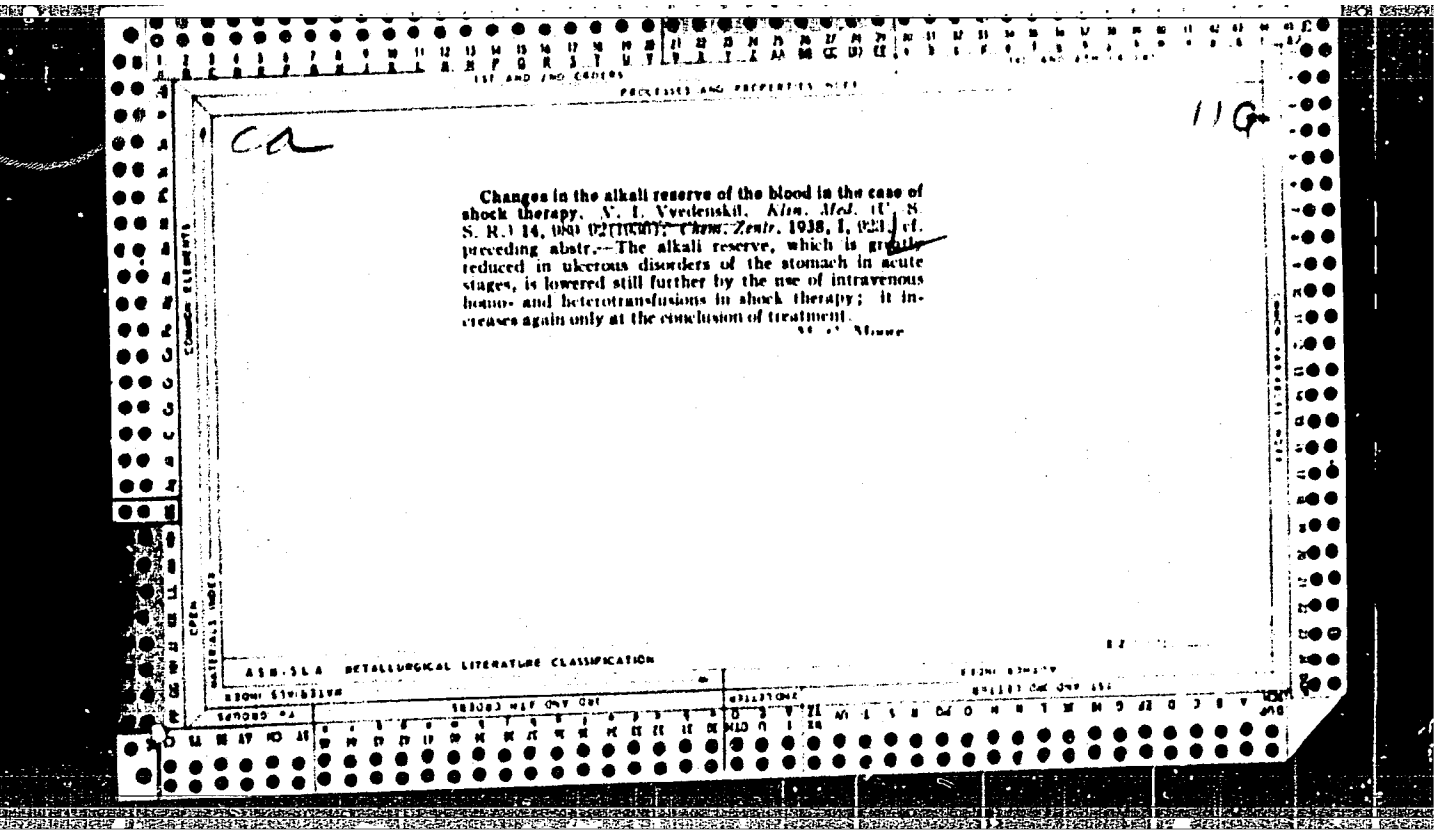


New preparation of methyl derivatives of α- and β-naphthylamine. V. M. Rodionov and V. E. Yushkevich. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 7, 11-9(1930); *Chem. Zentr.* 1930 II, 502.—*p* MeC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$Me (I) (33 g.), heated with 25 g. β-C$_{10}$H$_7$NH$_2$ (II), yields 13.5 g. β-naphthylamine sulfate, 7 g. β-C$_{10}$H$_7$NMe$_2$ (III), and 13 g. β-C$_{10}$H$_7$NMeAc (IV) (by acetylation of the crude reaction product). II and 3 parts I yield 80% III, b$_{760}$ 155°. The *Me p-toluenesulfonate* of III, C$_{10}$H$_7$N(CH$_3$)$_2$OSO$_2$C$_6$H$_4$CH$_3$ (V), prepd. from the components at 100°, m. 241-2° (from alc.). It gives with KI a *methiodide* C$_{15}$H$_{16}$NI (VI), m. 180-90°. Teeb. *morphine* (VII) (4.8 g.) and 7.1 g. V in NaOEt yield 1.8 g. VII and 2.1 g. codeine. Diazotized sulfanilic acid and α-C$_{10}$H$_7$NMe$_2$ (IX) yield an azo dye 1,4-(Me$_2$N)C$_{10}$H$_6$N:NC$_6$H$_4$SO$_3$Na. It dyes wool red in an acid bath; alkalies color it red, acids violet. Diazotized 2,5 H$_2$NC$_6$H$_3$(OMe)C$_6$H$_3$(SO$_3$H)$_2$ and IV yield 1,7 (2-NaO$_3$S-4-OMeC$_6$H$_3$N:N)(MeCO)NC$_{10}$H$_6$ which dyes wool violet in an acid bath.

ARTHUR BURGESS



Alkyl esters of aromatic sulfonic acids as alkylating agents. V. E. Vredenskii. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1935, No. 1, 68–7.—Review. H. M. Leicester



Changes in the alkali reserve of the blood in the case of shock therapy. V. I. Vvedenskii. *Klin. Med.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 980-92(1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 923; cf. preceding abstr.—The alkali reserve, which is greatly reduced in ulcerous disorders of the stomach in acute stages, is lowered still further by the use of intravenous homo- and heterotransfusions in shock therapy; it increases again only at the conclusion of treatment.

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Automatic machine for pressworking of metals. Avt. prom. 30 no.6:40 Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Standards as a source of technological information. NTI no.4:19-20 165. (MIRA 18:6)

VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Standards instead of norms. Mashinostroitel' no.7:34-36 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

L 4942-66 EWT(d)/FBD/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/T-2 GW/WS-2/WR

ACC NR: AP5025696 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0044/0044

AUTHORS: Brodovskiy, V. N.; Vvedenskiy, V. A.; Voronin, N. N.; Moiseyev, I. G.; Pogozhev, I. I.; Semenov, Yu. N.; Yakimenko, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for controlling a radio telescope in azimuthal mounting. Class 21, 174689 [announced by Organization of the State Committee for Defense Engineering SSSR (Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po oboronnoy tekhnike SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 44

TOPIC TAGS: azimuth, radio telescope, telescopic equipment, tracking telescope, tracking system, tracking, tracking computer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for controlling a radio telescope in an azimuthal mounting. The device contains an input unit for the reference data in the equitorial coordinate system and electric following drives for turning the radio telescope in azimuth and elevation angles. The reliability and precision of tracking are increased. The unit contains a digital computer. The output of the elevation angle and azimuth angular mismatch are connected via

Card 1/2 UDC: 621-503.53:522.61

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L 4942-66
ACC NR: AP5025696

memory registers and groups of amplifiers to the input of code-to-voltage converters. The second input of these converters, via a second group of amplifiers and corresponding memory registers, is connected to the outputs of the azimuth and elevation angle data speeds of the digital computer. The third input of the converters is connected to tachogenerators. These tachogenerators are mechanically connected to the azimuth and elevation angle axes of the radio telescope. To broaden the operating range of the azimuth angle pickup when the radio telescope passes from the clearly defined range, the output of an azimuth code correction selsyn is connected to the digital computer. This azimuth code correction selsyn is mechanically connected to the azimuth axis and is mounted on the turning circle, increasing the operating range of the radio telescope.

SUB CODE: DC, OP/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64

OC

Card 2/2

PETLICHNA, L.I. [Petlychna, L.I.]; VVEDENSKIY, V.M. [Vvedens'kyi, V.M.]; TURKEVICH, M.M. [Turkevych, M.M.]

3-alkyl derivatives of rhodanine, their synthesis and properties. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.4:7-9 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TURKEVICH, N.M.; VVEDENSKIY, V.M.; PETLICHNAYA, L.M.

Substitution in the azolidine ring. Part 13: Method of preparing pseudothiohydantoin and 2,4-thiazolidinedione. Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.5:680-681 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Hydantoin) (Thiazolidinedione)

PETLICHNAYA, L.I.; TURKEVICH, N.M.; VVEDENSKIY, V.M.

Substitution in the azolidine ring. Part 15: Thiourethanes as starting materials in the synthesis of derivatives of 2,4-thiazolidinedione. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.2:170-171 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. L'vovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

(Urethanes) (Thiazolidinedione)
(Substitution(Chemistry))

VVEDENSKIY, V.M.; VINOKUROV, D.M.

Condensation of glycidol with borneol. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekh. 3 no. 5:959-960 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra obshchey i organicheskoy khimii.
(Glycidol) (Borneol)

TURKEVICH, N.M.; VVEDENSKIY, V.M.; PETLICHNAYA, L.I.

Synthesis of thiazolidone derivatives of biological interest. Part 18: N,N'-tetramethylene-bis-rhodanine and its 5,5-diarylidene derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:980-981 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Cyclobutane) (Rhodanine)

VVEDENSKIY, V.M.

5 Chem (3)

Alkyl ethers of glycerol. M. S. Malinovskii and V. M. Vvedenskii (Lvov Forestry Inst.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 219–20(1953).—Heating glycidol with ROH in the presence of 1% by wt. of H_2SO_4 gave exclusively $ROCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ (I), usually primary *n*-alcs. gave best yields (60–80%); primary iso-alcs. gave 29–34%, secondary alcs. 30–5%, and tertiary alcs. only 3–4% yields after very long reactions (up to 20 hrs.). $PhCH_2OH$ reacted poorly and gave but 16–18% yields. The structures of the I were confirmed by synthesis from epichlorohydrin and RONa; the yields were poor. For best results a 5-fold excess of ROH is used; decrease of the amount of H_2SO_4 lowers the yield. The properties of the I (R, b.p., and d.₄ shown): Me, 198–200°, 1.183; *Et*, 219–22°, 1.0947; *Pr*, 221–4°, 1.0826; *iso-Pr*, 187–90°, 1.0063; *Bu*, 226–7°, 1.0585; *iso-Bu*, 216–18°, 1.0056; Me_3C, 209–11°, 1.0761; *Am*, 257–60°, 1.0063; *iso-Am*, 248–50°, 1.0047; *allyl*, 209–10°, 1.0869; $PhCH_2$, 274–6°, 1.0203. G. M. Kosolapoff

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

MF 7-27-54

Vvedenskiy, V.M.

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; VVEDENSKIY, V.M.

Obtaining d,d' -diethers of glycerin. Ukr. khim. zhur. 23 no.5:626-628 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Ether) (Glycerol)

VVEDENSKIY, V. M.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "The synthesis of alkyl ether/esters of glycerine and their conversion". L'vov, 1958. 15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Dnepropetrovsk State U im 300th Anniversary of the Unification of the Ukraine with Russia) (KL, No 7, 1959, 121)

VVEDENSKIY, V.M.; TURKEVICH, N.M.; PETLICHNAYA, L.I.

Substitution in the azolidine ring. Part 16: Synthesis of 3-butylrhodanine and its 5-arylidene derivatives. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.2:175-176 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. L'vovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

(Rhodanine)

S/170/61/004/005/002/015
B104/B205

21.4210

AUTHORS: Buleyev, N. I., Vvedenskiy, V. N., Nakhutin, I. Ye., Pyshin, V. K.

TITLE: Calculation of the temperature and the adsorptive capacity of an adsorbent with internal sources of heat

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 5, 1961, 8-11

TEXT: The effect of dissipation of radioactive radiation on the temperature and capacity of an adsorbent has been studied. A gas containing a radioactive component is blown through a tube of radius r_o and length z_o along the axis. The tube is filled with a granular adsorbent. The authors attempted to determine the capacity of the adsorbent under steady conditions. Therefore, it is obviously necessary to find the temperature distribution in the adsorbent as a function of r and z. This temperature distribution is expressed by the differential equation

$$\lambda\left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial r^2}+\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial t}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2}\right)-GC_p\frac{\partial t}{\partial z}=-g(t) \quad (1),$$

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where λ is the effective coefficient of thermal conductivity of the granular adsorbent in the gas concerned, C_p the specific heat of the gas, g the density of the internal sources of heat, and G the weight of the gas passing through the tube per unit time. $g(t)$ is proportional to the amount $q(t)$ of radioactive gas adsorbed per unit volume at temperature t, and is proportional to the mean energy E of one decay and inversely proportional to half-life T: $g = 0.69\, nq(t)E/T$, where n is the Loschmidt number. $q(t)$ can be expressed by the empirical relation $q(t) = q(t_o)\exp\{-k(t-t_o)\}$. k depends on the partial pressure p of the radioactive component but not on temperature. If $z_o/r_o \gg 1$ and if the heat transport through the gas stream is much larger than the heat transport effected by heat conduction along z, i.e., if the term $\lambda\partial^2 t/\partial z^2$ in (1) is negligible, then it is possible to represent (1) in the form

$$\partial^2\tau/\partial^2\rho + \frac{1}{\rho}\,\partial\tau/\partial\rho - \beta\partial\tau/\partial\xi = -\gamma\exp(-\tau) \quad (5)$$

after introduction of the variables $\rho = r/r_o$, $\xi = z/r_o$, and $\tau = k(t-t_o)$.

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Calculation of the temperature and the...

(5) is solved with the following boundary conditions:

$$\tau_{\rho=0} = 0,\ (\partial\tau/\partial\rho)_{\rho=0} = 0,\ (\partial\tau/\partial\rho)_{\rho=1} = -\alpha r_0\tau/\lambda = -\delta\tau \quad (8.2),$$

where α is the heat-exchange coefficient at the boundary between the adsorbent and the wall of the tube. If $\beta = 0$, Eq. (5) can be represented in the form

$$\tau'' + \tau'/\rho = -\gamma\exp(-\tau) \quad (9).$$

The solution of this equation reads: $\tau = 2\ln(\gamma_1\rho^{h_1} + \gamma_2\rho^{h_2}) - \ln W$ (10), where γ_1 and γ_2 are constants, and $h_{1,2}$ are roots of the equation $h^2 - 2h + c/2 = 0$. It is shown that h_1 or h_2 must be equal to zero and $c = 0$. Thus, one obtains

$$\tau = 2\ln(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2\rho^2) - \ln(\gamma_1\gamma_2/-\gamma) = \ln\left[-\frac{\gamma}{8}\left(\sqrt{\gamma_1/\gamma_2} + \rho^2\sqrt{\gamma_2/\gamma_1}\right)^2\right], \quad (12)$$

Hence, the solution depends only on γ, since γ_1/γ_2 can be determined from the condition (8.2): $f = \gamma_1/\gamma_2 = -(4/\gamma + 1) - \sqrt{16/\gamma^2 + 8/\gamma}$ (13),

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Calculation of the temperature and the...

wherefrom it follows that $\tau = \ln(f+\rho^2)^2/(f+1)^2$. When $\tau = F(\rho)$ is found, also the adsorptive capacity can be easily calculated:

$$Q = 2\pi r_0^2 z_0 q(t_0) \int_0^1 \frac{(f+1)^2}{(f+\rho^2)^2}\,\rho\,d\rho = Q_0\left(1+\frac{1}{f}\right). \qquad (17)$$

In general, Eq. (5) cannot be solved by quadratures, and numerical methods are applied instead. Such calculations have been made, and Fig. 2 shows the solutions obtained for three different values of γ. This figure illustrates the effect of the gas stream on temperature: In the initial part τ is notably smaller than at a certain distance from the inlet. From a certain value of $\xi = z/r_0$ onward τ may be assumed to equal the reduced temperature which holds for an infinitely extended cross section and is obtained from (14). There are 2 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: October 3, 1960

Card 4/5

Vvedenskiy, V. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5153

Garmonov, I.V., and S. S. Kortlevich, Resp. eds.

Sintez monomerov dlya proizvodstva sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Synthesis of Monomers for the Production of Synthetic Rubber) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1960. 390 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Upravleniye SK i neftekhimii. Giprokauchuk i VNIISK.

Eds.: S.A. Zonis and Ye. L. Sher; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Fomkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians working in the synthetic rubber, plastics, and petroleum refining industries, and in scientific research institutes affiliated with these industries.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles which report on research carried out at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Akademika S.V. Lebedeva (Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni Academician S.V. Lebedev) and the Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti sinteticheskogo kauchuka (State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Synthetic Rubber Industry) in the synthesis of isoprene, styrene, acetylene, acetaldehyde, and other initial products for synthetic rubber production. The articles also discuss methods of extracting these products from their preparatory media. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

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Kofman, L.S., T.N. Matveyeva, Ye. Ya. Mandel'shtam, V.A. Kinyapina, L.I. Kostetsal'skiy, and V.B. Mitrofanova. Investigation of Processes of Separating C_5 Hydrocarbons by Rectification Methods. Report III. Concentration of Catalyzates of the One-Step Dehydrogenation of Isopentane by Azeotropic Rectification With Methanol 42

Kofman, L.S., Y.M. Lukashina, and V.S. Komarova. Separation of Isoprene by Chemisorption With Cuprous Chloride. Report I. Chemisorption of Isoprene With Aqueous Solutions of Cuprous Chloride 55

Kofman, L.S., V.N. Vvedenskiy, and T.N. Savel'yeva. Separation of Isoprene From Mixtures of C_5 Hydrocarbons by Chemisorption With Cuprous Chloride. Report II. Separation of Isoprene With Solid Powdery Cuprous Chloride 67

Kofman, L.S., and V.S. Vinogradova. Separation of Diene Hydrocarbons by Chemisorption With Water-Pyridine Solutions of Salts of Monovalent Copper. Report I. Separation of Isoprene With Cuprous Sulfate Solution 83

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11

BULEYEV, N.I.; VVEDENSKIY, V.N.; NAKHUTIN, I.Ye.; PYSHIN, V.K.

Calculating the temperature and capacity of an adsorbent in the presence of an internal heat source. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no. 5:8-11 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Adsorption)

SIMON, I.B.; VVEDENSKIY, V.P.

Synthesis of some o-bromobenzyldimethylethylammonium salts with sympatholytic and hypotensive action. Med. prom. 15 no.7: 10-14 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
(AMMONIUM SALTS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SIMON, I.B.; VVEDENSKIY, V.P.

Synthesis of certain tetramethylpiperidine derivatives. Part. 2.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.12:4037-4039 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; SIMON, I.B.; VVEDENSKIY, V.P.; SOBOLEVA, V.M.

Synthesis and the pharmacolcgical properties of some salts of bromine derivatives of benzyldimethylethylammonium. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-izzl. inst. eksper. endok. 19:404-417 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz otdela khimii gormonov Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii i kursa farmakologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

KOLOSOV, Boris Alekseyevich, dots.; VVEDENSKIY, V.P., prof., otv. za vypusk.

[Geodetic calculations and graphs] Raschetno-graficheskie raboty po geodezii. Moskva, M-vo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia RSFSR, 1960. 135 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Surveying--Problems, exercises, etc.)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039272 S/0148/64/000/005/0040/0045

AUTHOR: Vvedenskiy, V. S.; Rubenchik, Yu. I.; Semenchenko, G. V.; Kryakovskiy, Yu. V.; Yavoyskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Improvement of deoxidation methods during the finishing of "10Kh16N25M6" and "40KhNMA" steel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 40-45

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth metal, stainless steel, structural steel, austenitic carbide steel, low plasticity, hot working, calcium silicon additive, deformation, nonmetallic inclusion, ferrocerium, grain coarsening

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of rare earth metals on the quality of stainless and structural steel. Austenitic carbide steel "10Kh16N25M6" served as a specimen. The low plasticity of this steel after hot working was studied in cast and forged pieces. Calcium silicon powder and lumps were added to the melt. Deformed and non-deformed specimens ruptured after forging and 180 C bending. Chromite inclusions were identified in all specimens. In cast and rolled specimens 0.2% ferrocerium enhanced plasticity while mechanical properties

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039272

remained unchanged. The carbide phase was more uniformly distributed. In "40KhNMA" structural steel 1 kg/t ferrocerium and calcium silicon added during the finishing period to an 18 ton electric furnace prevented hairline cracking. The authors assume that deoxidation during the finishing stage changes the physical properties of non-metallic inclusions. A coarsening of the natural grain of up to 4 ASTM is indicative of a higher purity along grain boundaries. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov i Izhevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys and Izhevsk Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec63 ENCL: 00

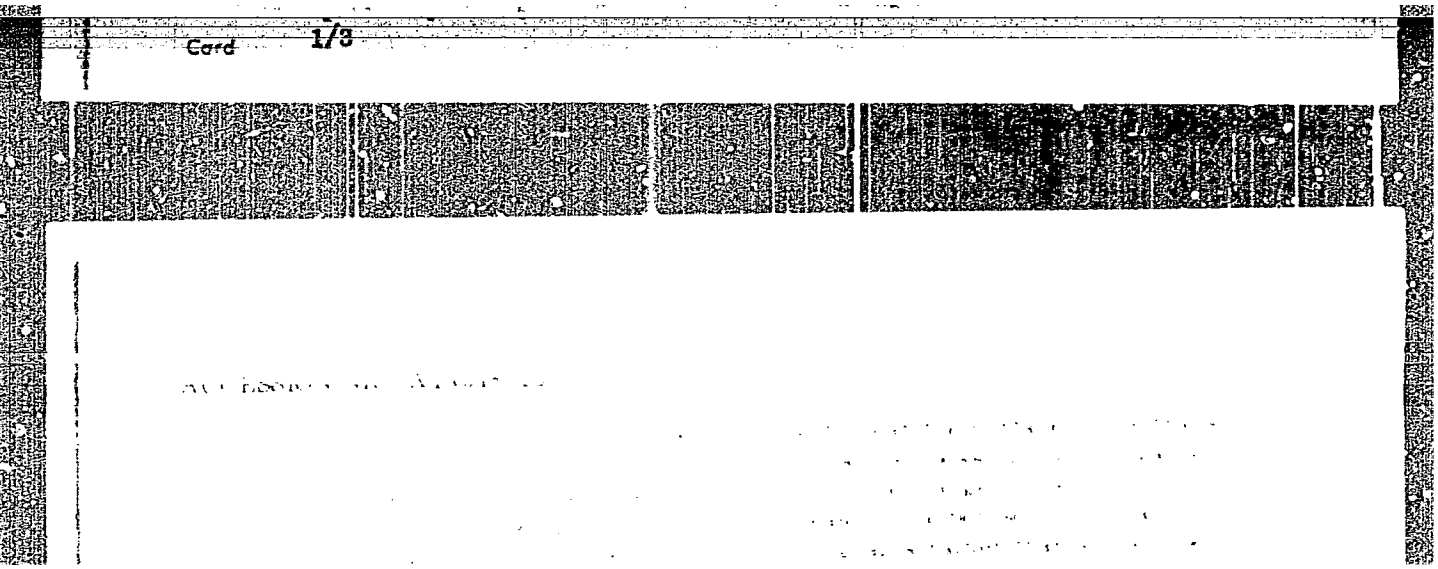
SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PROKHORENKO, K.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEMEL'YANENKO, Yu.G.; NAKONECHNYY, N.F.; VVEDENSKIY, V.S.

Production of stainless steel with the use of high-carbon ferrochromium. Met.i gornorud. prom. no.6:20-23 N-D '63. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961320004-5"



did not increase the yield. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 2/3

S/137/61/000/011/027/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Prokhorenko, K.K., Ishchuk, N.Ya., Vvedenskiy, V.S., Vasil'yev, N. Ye., Verkhovtsev, E.V.

TITLE: Reduction of the contamination of electric steel by fine cracks and non-metallic impurities

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 53, abstract 11V305 (V sb. "Vopr. proiz-va stali", no. 8, Kiyev, AN USSR, 1961, 55 - 69)

TEXT: Steel 30 XH 2 MΦA (30KhN2MFA) is smelted in 20-ton arc furnaces and is cast in 2-ton ingots. In connection with the fact that this steel is sensitive to fine cracks, a study was made of the influence of the reducing method upon formation of fine cracks, its nonmetallic impurity content and its mechanical characteristics. The following variants of the reduction method were tried out: diffusion reduction by 75% Fe-Si with the admixture of 0.5 kg Al per ton at the end of the heat; the same but with Al added before the admixture of Fe-Cr; "precipitation" reduction by 45% Fe-Si and 0.5 kg Al per ton at the end of the heat; the same with 1.5 kg Si-Cd per ton in the ladle; reduction of 45% Fe-

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Si and Al 1.0 kg/ton at the end of the heat; the same but with 1.5 kg Al per ton. The percentage by weight of nonmetallic impurities in the steel was the lowest at the increased Al admixture (1.0-1.5 kg/ton). It was established that the main reason for the formation of fine cracks in the steel 30KhN2MFA are large oxide impurities deformed in the direction of rolling; the oxide impurity content and the steel affection by cracks are reduced as one raises the quantity of Al introduced into the steel; the steel has the greatest contamination when the Al is added before introducing the Fe-Cr; the reduction method - diffusion of "precipitation" has no influence upon the quality of the steel; when Si-Cd is used for reducing the steel, the number of cracks is reduced but their size becomes greater; the mechanical characteristics are basically the same for all the variants of the reduction method. There are 15 references.

V. Boyarshinov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VVEDENSKIY, V. S.; RUBENCHIK, Yu. I.; SEMENCHENKO, G. V.; KRYAKOVSKIY, Yu. V.; YAVOYSKIY, V. I.

Improved methods for the final deoxidation of 10Kh16N25M6 and 40KhNMA steels. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.7 no. 5:40-45 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov i Izhevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

PROKHORENKO, K.K.; SVISTUNOV, A.M. [deceased]; VVEDENSKIY, V.S.; VERKHOVTSEV, E.V.; YEMEL'YANENKO, Yu.G.; NAKONECHNYY, N.F.; PASTUKHOV, V.N.

Improving the technology of smelting and pouring stainless steel. Vop. proizv. stali no.9:51-64 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

VVEDENSKIY, V. S.,

"The effect of rare-earth metals on the properties of stainless and structural steel"

report presented at the Conf. on New Trends in the Study and Applications of Rare Earth Metals, Moscow, 18-20 Mar 63

S/133/62/000/005/006/008
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Vvedenskiy, V.S., Zelenov, V.A., and Prokhorenko, K.K.

TITLE: Distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in structural steel ingots

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 5, 1962, 454 - 457

TEXT: Tests were carried out to determine the quantity, composition and distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in 3XH 2 MФA (30KhN2MFA) steel ingots. The metal was reduced according to 6 versions, at metal temperatures between 1,530 and 1,630°C and by adding aluminum for reduction atvarious stages of the process in amounts of 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 kg. Diffusion reduction was applied in two versions and precipitation reduction in the other versions. Prior to dissolving, the specimens were heat-treated to decrease the carbide content (water-quenching from 880°C, tempering at 300°C, cooling in the furnace). Dissolving took place in an electrolyte containing 3% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7 H_2O$, 1% NaCl and 0.2% $KNaC_4H_4O_6$ (pH = about 4.5 - 5.5). The analysis results of the 6 versions were:

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S/133/62/000/005/006/008
A054/A127

Distribution of.....

Version	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total quantity of inclusions 10^{-3}%	17	11	12	10	6.4	5.8
Compsition of the inclusions %						
Fe_3O_4	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.9
Al_2O_3	73.3	81.8	81.7	75.3	69.3	60.8
Silicates	25.0	16.5	17.5	23.3	28.1	37.3

(Versions I, II: diffusion method; versions III-VI: precipitation method). The largest number of inclusions formed when applying version I (adding 0.5 kg aluminum/ton before tapping the metal into the ladle). When increasing the amount of aluminum to 1.0 kg (version V) or 1.5 kg (version VI) and applying the precipitation reduction method, the number of nonmetallic inclusions decreased, also in the skin layer of the ingot. Version VI produced the most uniform distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in the ingot and, at the same time these ingots showed the most homogeneous macrostructure, evidently on account of a more intensive reduction of the metal, whereas the greatest amount of nonmetallic inclusions can be found in zones of nonhomogeneous macrostructure, (axial zone of

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Distribution of.....

ingots, reduced according to versions, I, III and IV). In general the center of the ingot (in height and section) was impurified most by inclusions, whereas the zone below the riser contained the fewest impurities. By increasing the amount of aluminum added the difference in the size and shape of inclusions in the external and central parts of the ingot decreases. The increased amount of aluminum (1.0 - 1.5 kg/ton) also affects the composition of inclusions: it decreases their aluminum oxide content. In version III reduction was carried out by adding 0.5 kg aluminum/ton before tapping and 1.5 kg calciumsilicate/ton into the ladle. In this case the nonmetallic inclusions were mainly concentrated in the lower part of the ingot, whereas their distribution in the ingot section was fairly uniform. When reducing with increased amounts of aluminum (up to 1.5 kg/ton) aluminum oxides occur in crystal form and large conglomerates; when reducing with calcium--silicate, large, spheroidal inclusions are forming, containing aluminumoxide crystals, coated with silicate shells. There are 5 figures.

Card 3/3

L 15577-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG 43

ACCESSION NR: AT3002167 S/2821/63/000/009/0051/0064

AUTHORS: Prokhorenko, K. K.; Svistunov, A. M. (deceased); Vvedenskiy, V. S.; Verkhovtsev, E. V.; Yemel'yanenko, Yu. G.; Nakonechnyy, N. F.; Pastukhov, V. N.

TITLE: Technological improvements in melting and pouring of stainless steel 19 76

SOURCE: AN Ukr RSR. Viddil tekhnichnykh nauk. Voprosy* proizvodstva stali, no. 9, 1963, 51-64

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, technological improvement, melting, pouring

ABSTRACT: The old methods of melting and pouring steel are criticized. New procedures used in both processes and the results obtained are described and discussed. The furnace charge used in the improved method of melting consisted of 30-70% scrap steel (stainless carbon steel low in P and carbon ferrochrome). The total content of C, Cr, and Si in the charge was 0.3-0.5%, 17-19%, and 0.4% respectively. Oxygen was blown in under a pressure of 15 atm., after which the metal temperature was raised to 1650-1680C. As a result, the carbon content was lowered to 0.05% and that of Cr to 12.9%. The slag formed was fluid, homogeneous, and contained 48.6% Cr_2O_3. The amount of silicochrome, which was introduced at the end of blowing, was calculated in such a way that the metal contained 3% Si and

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L 15577-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002167

0

1.5% of lime by weight of metal. After 10 minutes 15% (wt) of blooms were introduced for the cooling purposes. The new method provides for the melting of stainless steel containing a minimum of 0.06% carbon by using carbon ferrochrome or a 100% high-chromium scrap (without the use of carbon-free ferrochrome). The improved method of pouring is based on the formation of a slag layer on the open surface of the ingot, preventing metal oxidation in the ingot. Moreover, the liquid slag solidifies on the ingot walls, thus serving as a lubricant that protects the walls. It also dissolves floating nonmetallic inclusions and prevents formation of a coarse crust on the ingot surface by moderating the surface cooling of the metal. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 10May63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

VVEDENSKIY, V.T.; CHVANOV, N.A.

Transistor threshold circuit with a high input impedence. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:71-73 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Transistor circuits)

VVEDENSKIY, V.T.; IVANOV, V.M.

Simple system of a logarithmic intensitometer. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:65-67 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Radiometer)

Vvedenskiy, V. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3604

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya

Povysheniye effektivnosti tormoznykh ustroystv. Svoystva friktsionnykh materialov (Increasing the Efficiency of Braking Devices. Properties of Friction Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 183 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.S. Shchedrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: P.N. Belyanin; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and scientific workers specializing in brakes and friction materials.

COVERAGE: The first group of articles deals with basic design measures for increasing the life and efficiency of brakes, the second group with problems related to the development and fields of application of new friction materials, the third group with testing methods and the results of investigations of friction pairs and brakes, and the fourth group with the design of brakes and calculation data. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Chupilko, G.Ye., S.S. Kokonin, A.Y. Reut, and V.P. Maslennikov. Automatic Braking of Aircraft During the Landing Run 26
The authors present results of a study of automatic brake systems, particularly the effect of matching characteristics and adjustment of the single members in particular systems on brake efficiency.

Pryhevich, L.M. Basic Design Measures for Increasing the Life and Efficiency of Block Brakes 46
The author discusses the construction and operation of railroad brakes with respect to increasing the life and efficiency and cutting braking distances, and describes types of modern brakes in use and in the experimental stage.

PART II. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FRICTION MATERIALS AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR APPLICATION 62

Vvedenskiy, V.V., and A.K. Barinova. Investigation of Friction Properties of Low-Carbon Iron-Base Alloys 62
The authors present results of a study of friction properties of steels of various chemical composition, from the regular carbon - to high-alloy, heat-resistant steels. They also describe the effect of various alloying additions on the friction properties and wearability of steel.

Slinko, B.L., and A.A. Yemelin. Chromium Bronzes for Heavy-Duty Brakes 82
The authors describe the properties of chromium bronzes, giving their characteristics as a friction material for brakes, and comparing them with cast iron.

Kardov, K.M. Development and Investigation of Cermet Friction Alloys 88
The author presents test information on the FMK-8 cermet friction material, which was tested in a pair with type ChNMKh cast iron.

Georgiyevskiy, G.A. Aspects of the Development of Heat-Resistant Friction Materials 93
In this article, friction properties of the initial components of friction materials: iron minimum barium oxide, asbestos, kaolin, lead oxide, carbon black, graphite, silica gel, slag wool, iron powder, lead powder, steel wool, brass wire and chips, alabaster, etc., are examined. Their effect on strength and friction coefficients at various temperatures is investigated.

Gudchenko, V.M., and A.M. Petrunin. Friction Between Cast Iron and Plastics 110
The authors discuss effect of the composition, structure and properties of cast iron working in pair with FK-161 plastic, on changes in the friction coefficient.

11

STRIZHENOVA, Nina Fedorovna; YUSUPOV, Akhat Sultangareyevich; VVEDENSKIY, Ye.A., red.; RAKHMATULLINA, R.Kh., tekhn. red.

[Ways of increasing labor productivity in drilling] Puti rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda v burenii. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 74 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Oil well drilling--Labor productivity)

VVEDENSKIY, Ye.A., red.

[Our experience] Nash opyt. Ufa, Izd-vo "Bashkortostan," 1964. 37 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Bashkirskoye respublikanskoye dobrovol'noye pozharnoye obshchestvo.

VVEDENSKIY, Ye.P.

Desmoid of the abdominal wall in a six-year-old boy; one observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.6:107 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 2-y dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Kazakhskoy zheleznoy dorogi, stantsiya TSelinograd (nachal'nik bol'nitsy - T.D. Leont'yeva).

VVEDENSKIY, Yu.D., inzh.

Consolidation of field piles of milled peat for the purpose of retarding the process of self-heating. Torf.prom. 36 no.6:9-14 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Pel'gorskoye torfopredpriyatiye.
(Peat)

KOLACH, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; VVEDENSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.

Study of heat transfer during boiling in vertical tubes. Trudy MEI no.48:53-66. '63. (MIRA 17:6)

06542
8(3), 9(3) SOV/142-2-2-18/25

AUTHOR: Vvedenskiy, Yu.V.

TITLE: A Thyratron Nanosecond Pulse Generator With a Universal Output

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 249-251 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a generator for ractangular pulses having a duration of 10^{-9} seconds and an amplitude of 900 volts at a load of 500 - 800 ohms. This generator does not have the disadvantages of similar devices which use capacitive storing elements. Figure 1 shows the circuit diagram of the pulse generator suggested by the author. Two TGI1-3/1 thyratrons are used providing pulse frequencies of up to 30 - 50 kc. For shaping the rectangular pulses a uniform, long line is used with a return loss at both ends, which is not equal to 1. For obtaining a line with such properties, a matching resistance is connected to the open end of the cable, by means of one thyratron. The author presents equations for calculating the value of this re-

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A Thyratron Nanosecond Pulse Generator With a Universal Output

sistance under the condition that the voltage at the load changes to zero at $t = \tau_{\eta}$. The circuit is suitable for practical application, since it is not necessary to match the load with the impedance of the shaping line. The amplitude of the generated pulses may attain values close to ultimate anode voltage of the thyratrons. The pulse width may be continuously controlled within the ranges of doubled duration to the magnitude of double delay of the line. The author presents a second version of this circuit, shown in figure 3, where only one thyratron is used. The efficiency of the pulse generator is about 40%, since not all the energy stored in the cable is transmitted. There are 2 circuit diagrams and 2 oscillograms.

This article was recommended by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute of Radio Physics at the Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

06542
SOV/142-2-2-18/25

A Thyratron Nanosecond Pulse Generator With a Universal Output

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1958

Card 3/3

VVEDENSKIY, Yu.V.

Optimum design of the deflection systems of wide-band cathode ray tubes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 8 no.3:348-350 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VVEDENSKIY, Yu.V.

Thyratron generator for millimicrosecond pulses with a universal output. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 2 no.2:249-251 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Rekomendovana Nauchno-issledovatel'skim radiofizicheskim institutom pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I. Lobachevskogo.
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))
(Thyratrons)

PANKOV, I.V.; VVEDENSKAYA, T.A.

Fitting hard-alloy draw-plate blanks. Mashinostroitel' no.5:16 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Dies (Metalworking))

VVODENSKIY, B. A. and ARMAND, N. A.

"Diffraction of VHF Around the Earth with Consideration of Reflection at Layers."

report presented at the Sov-bloc VHF Propagation Conference, sponsored by the Institute for Radio Engineering and Electronics of the CSR Acad. Sci, Liblice, Czech. 10-12 Nov 1958.

VYADRO, M.D., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby, kand. med. nauk

Pathogenesis and expert testimony of hypoxic collapses during flying. Voen. med. zhur. no.3:60-64 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(EXPERT TESTIMONY
of hypoxic collapse during flying (Rus))
(ANOXEMIA
pathogen. & expert testimony of hypoxic collapse during flying (Rus))
(AVIATION,
same)

5(4) SOV/76-33-6-22/44

AUTHORS: Vyakhirev, D. A., Bruk, A. I.

TITLE: Effect of the Experimental Parameters on the Chromatographic Separation of Substances in the Gaseous and Vapor Phase (Vliyaniye parametrov opyta na khromatograficheskoye razdeleniye veshchestv v gazovoy i parovoy fazakh). II. Influence of the Nature of the Carrier Gas on the Separation of the Mixtures of Gaseous Hydrocarbons (II. Vliyaniye prirody gaza-nositelya na razdeleniye smesey gazoobraznykh uglevodorodov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 6, pp 1309-1317 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of certain considerations it is assumed that in the series $H_2 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow CO_2$ as carrier gas (CG) a blurring of the chromatogram bands at the absorbed substance becomes stronger with respect to a finiteness of kinetics, while blurring becomes lower with longitudinal diffusion. Here, an investigation is made of the influence exerted by these factors on the band blurring (BB); the above mentioned carrier

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Effect of the Experimental Parameters on the Chromatographic Separation of Substances in the Gaseous Vapor Phase. II. Influence of the Nature of the Carrier Gas on the Separation of the Mixtures of Gaseous Hydrocarbons

gases are applied in this connection. The adsorbent used was pre-treated silica gel MSM. The adsorption isotherms and adsorption heats of n-butane (I) in H_2, N_2 and CO_2 were determined according to the dynamic method (Ref 10) in an appropriate apparatus (Fig 1). The obtained adsorption isotherms of (I) in H_2, N_2 and CO_2 obey the Langmuir equation (Figs 2, 3). The adsorption coefficients and values of the maximum adsorption of (I) in H_2, N_2 and CO_2 were derived from the diagrams (Table 1). Experimental results showed that the nature of the (CG) considerably influences the above mentioned factors. The numerical values obtained concerning the effective coefficients of the longitudinal diffusion (Table 2) with (CG) gas flow rates of 12 ~ 100 cm/min, as well as the obtained elution- and chromatographic curves of the gaseous hydrocarbons point to a quicker and more complete separation in the CO_2 current (as compared to

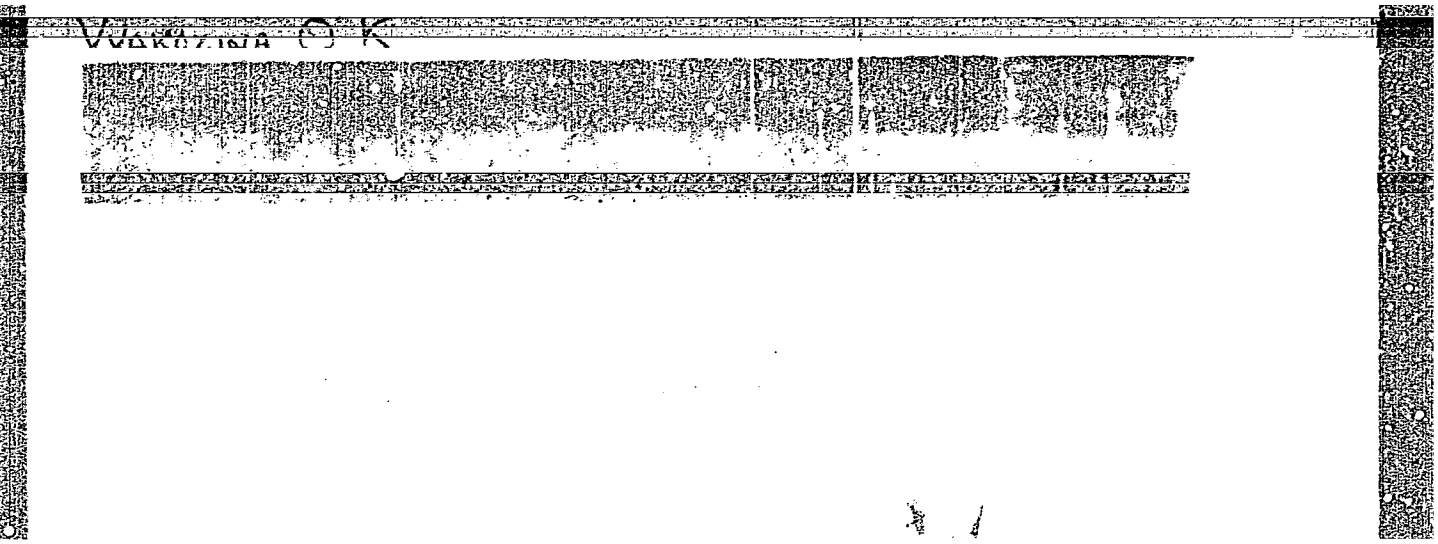
Effect of the Experimental Parameters on the Chromatographic Separation of Substances in the Gaseous Vapor Phase. II. Influence of the Nature of the Carrier Gas on the Separation of the Mixtures of Gaseous Hydrocarbons

H_2 and N_2), because a weaker effect of the factors acting on the (BS) is observable. The last mentioned factors are given for various gas flow rates and the individual (GC) are mentioned (Table 3). Finally, gratitude is expressed to Professor A. A. Zhukhovitskiy. There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 20 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1957

Card 3/3



1. BERNADSKIY, I. F.; SUSHKOV, V. T.; BESPECHANSKIY, K. S.; STARCHENKO, V. S.; NOTKIN, B. A.; VVEDENSKIY, V. V.; BESHCINSKIY, L. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Gas and Oil Engines - Testing

7. Stand for testing internal combustion engine with an asynchronous machine. Prom. energ. 9 no. 10, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961320004-5

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

VVEDENSKIYI, A. A.

VVEDENSKIYI, A. A.
Neftyanoe Khoz. 25, No. 2, 47-50 (1947)
Specific heat of hydrocarbons.

CA: 41-6126/d

VVEDENSKIYI, A. A.

CA: 41-6126/d

VVEDENSKIYI, A. A.
Neftyanoe Khoz. 25, No. 2, 47-50 (1947).
Specific heat of hydrocarbons.

VVEDENSKY, A. A.

"A study of Kinetics and the mechanism of reactions of catalytic hydrogenation of hydrocarbons. III. Kinetics of hydrogenation of benzene over nickel." by A. A. Achudjan, and A. A. Vvedensky. (p. 419)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 3

VVEDENSKY, A. A.

"A study of the kinetics and the mechanism of reactions of hydrogenation of hydrocarbons. IV. A study of the peculiarities in the inconstancy of the activity of the nickel catalyst in the hydrogenation of benzene." by A. A. Alchudjan and A. A. Vvedensky (p. 426)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 3

VVEDENSKY, A A

"Study of the kinetics and the mechanism of the reaction of catalytic hydrogenation of hydrocarbons." by A. A. Vvedensky, R. K. Dobronravov and A. V Frost (p. 76)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 1

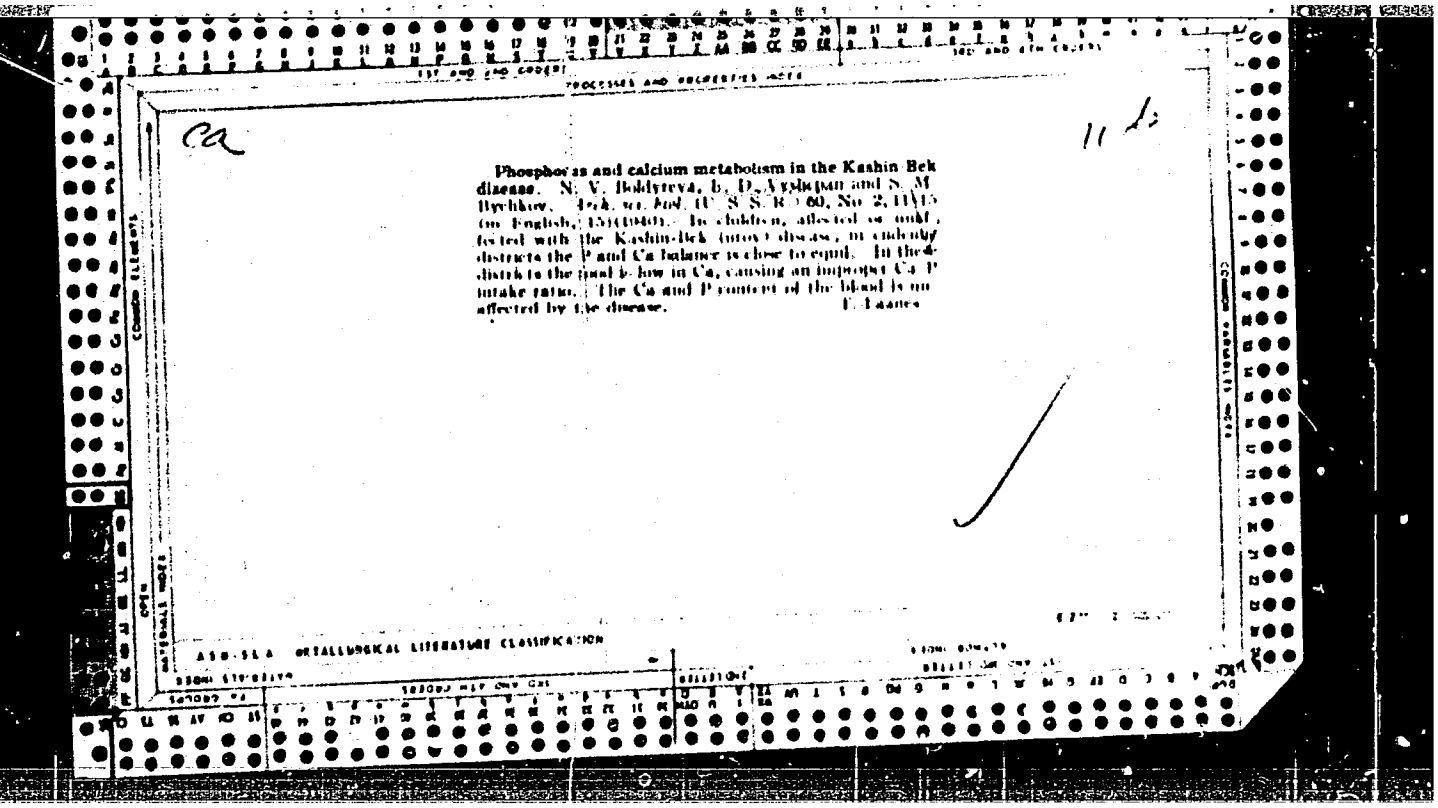
VVKLICKY, Miloslav

(3)

3

13060* (Economic Heat-Resisting Alloys for Temperatures Above 800° C.) Úsporné žáruvzdorné slitiny pro teploty nad 800° C. Jaroslav Plukař and Miloslav Vávlický. *Slévárenství*, v. 2 no. 4; *Práce Československého Výzkumného Slévárenského*, v. 1, no. 3, 1954, p. 21-28.

Heat resistance of 29 alloys of Fe-Si, Fe-Si-Al, and Fe-Al with C and up to 12% Si and 35% Al. Steel specimens with 13 to 25% Cr and austenitic Cr-Ni steel. Specimens examined at 800 to 1160 C. Tables, graphs, micrographs.



Phosphorus and calcium metabolism in the Kashin-Bek disease. N. V. Boldyreva, L. D. Vyshkan and S. M. Bychkov. Arkh. sov. Med. (U. S. S. R.) 60, No. 2, 11-15 (in English, 15) (1948). In children, affected or unaffected with the Kashin-Bek (osteo) disease, in endemic districts the P and Ca balance is close to equil. In the non-endemic districts the food is low in Ca, causing an improper Ca:P intake ratio. The Ca and P content of the blood is not affected by the disease. I. Taimen

VVSTREIL, A.

Polymerization of methyl methacrylate in the presence of benzaldehyde. A. Vystrčil and Z. Holubarecká. *Chem. Listy* 43, 97-102(1949).--BzH accelerates the polymerization of methyl methacrylate, the effect increasing with concn. of BzH; the dependence on concn. is not linear. The degree of polymerization is unchanged by BzH during the block polymerization; in soln., the degree of polymerization decreases with time and with increasing concn. of BzH. Concns. of BzH up to 3.3% were used. M. Hudlicky

USSR

1553 Artobolevskii, I. I., Zinoviev, V. A., Lyachi, A. ... Edelshtein, B. V. Collection of problems on theory of mechanisms and machines. Sbornik zadach po teorii mekhanizmov i mashin. 2nd ed., ... Text Ed., 1951, 150 pp.

Many recent Russian textbooks on mechanisms ... problems needed for the engineering student. The present work fulfills this need. ... are given in the back ... depending upon the demands of the problem, ... numerical, or graphical. The arrangement is ... the order of the ... by a brief discussion of the general principles. The following topics suggest the scope of the work: kinematic pairs, composition of mechanisms, classification, degrees of freedom, trajectories, velocity and acceleration diagrams, centrodes, toothed mechanisms, design of mechanisms and cams, forces, friction, balancing of rotating mechanisms.

M. Goldberg, USA

VOLOSHENKO-KLIMOVITSKIY, Yu.Ya.; VYACHESLAVOV, A.A.; MEL'SHANOV, A.F.

Apparatus for testing materials under "high-speed" loading. Zav.-lab. 29 no.4:482-486 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Testing machines)

S/032/63/029/004/012/016
A004/A127

AUTHORS: Voloshenko-Klimovitskiy, Yu.Ya., Vyacheslavov, A.A., Mel'shanov, A.F.

TITLE: Apparatus for testing materials under high-speed loads

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 4, 1963, 482,- 486

TEXT: Although the interest in studying material properties under "high-speed" loads, during which the time up to destruction of the specimens is measured in milliseconds, is constantly growing, the mechanical characteristics under such loads have been practically not investigated at all due to the lack of adequate machines and instruments. The authors give a description of a laboratory-type installation for the testing of materials under high-speed loads, describing in detail the loading device, the apparatus for recording the loads and deformation of the specimens and point out that the loading pulses are in the range of from some milliseconds to one second. The block diagram of the electronic portion of the apparatus and an oscillogram of the high-speed load testing of Ст3 (St.3) grade steel and амг6 (AMG6) alloy are given. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya (Institute of the Science of Machines)

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VYACHESLAVOV, Mikhail Iosifovich; TSEYTS, I.E., inzh., retsenzent; KORBOV, M.M., retsenzent; DESYATKOV, M.I., inzh., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Methods for establishing consolidated time norms for technical standardisation of milling operations; piece and small lot production] Metodika postroeniia ukrupnennykh normativov vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia frezernykh rabot; edinichnoe i melkoseriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Metal cutting--Production standards)

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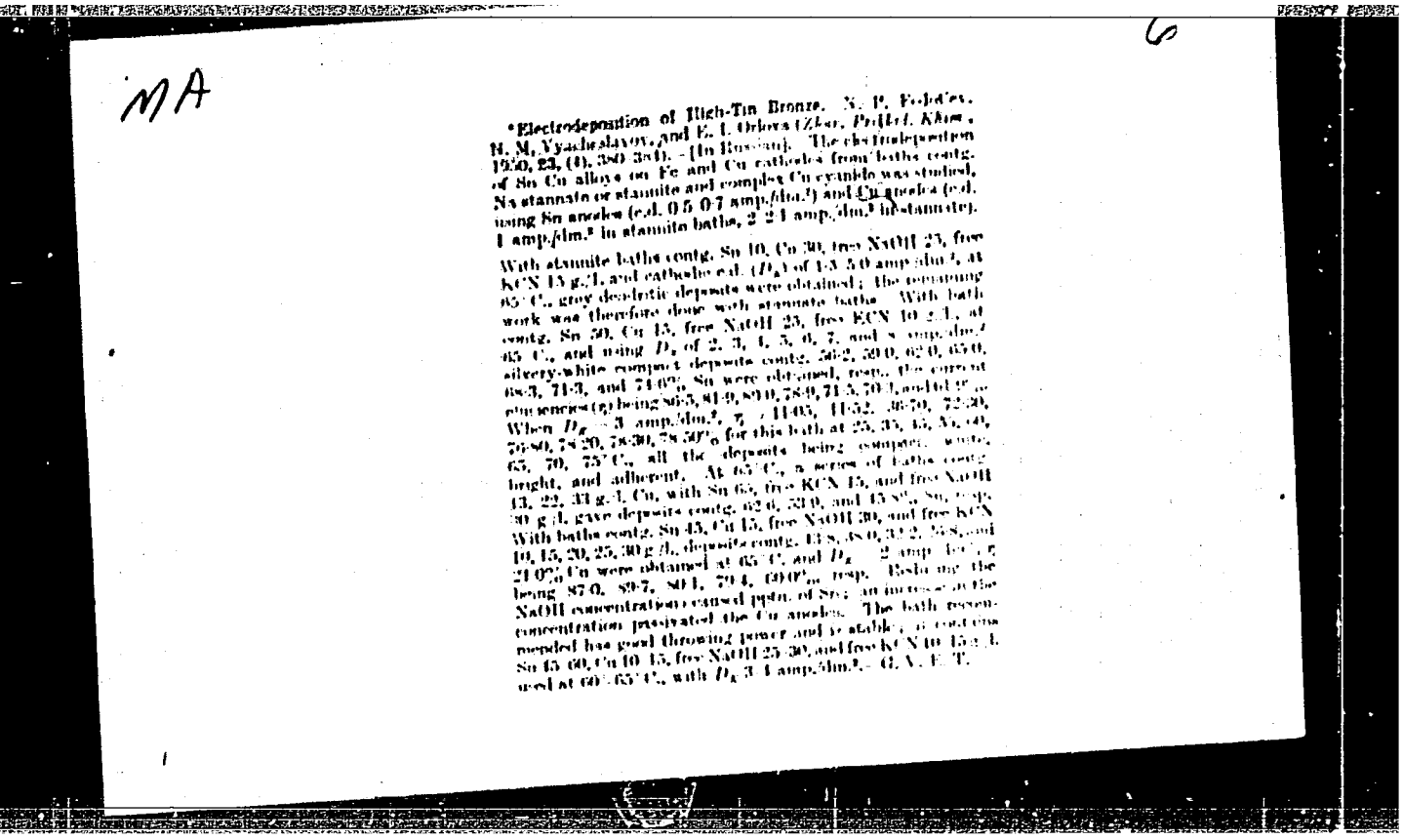
Electrodeposition of high-tin bronze. N. P. Fedot'ev, N. M. Vyacheslavov, and E. I. Orlova (Leningrad Technol. Inst.). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 380–4(1950).—Baths were prepd. by mixing solns. of $K_3Cu_3(CN)_4$ with solns. of $Sn(ONa)_2$ or $Sn(ONa)_4$, the latter prepd. from the former through oxidation with H_2O_2. Stannite baths (Sn metal 10, Cu metal 30, free NaOH 25, free KCN 15 g./l., at 65°, 1.5–5.0 amp./sq. dm.) gave loose, dendritic deposits. Compact bright deposits of white bronze on Fe or Cu cathodes were obtained with stannate baths only, Sn (metal) 50, Cu (metal) 15, free NaOH 25, free KCN 10 g./l., with alternated two Cu and two Sn anodes, anodic c.d. on Cu 0.5–0.7, anodic c.d. on Sn 2.0–2.1 amp./sq. dm., i.e. high enough to ensure anodic soln. in the stannic form. At 65°, with a cathodic c.d. of 2, 4, 6, and 8 amp./sq. dm., the deposits had the compn., resp. (Sn/Cu) 80.2/43.8, 62.0/38.0, 68.3/31.7, and 74.0/26.0; with the current efficiencies of 80.8, 80.0, 71.8, and 61.9%, resp. With the same anodic c.d., at the const. cathodic c.d. of 3 amp./sq. dm., the current efficiencies at 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, and 75°, were 11.65, 11.52, 36.70, 72.30, 78.20, and 78.80%; the deposits, at all these temps., of the same white, glossy, and adherent quality. At the same c.ds., at 65°, electrolytes contg. (in g./l.) Sn/Cu 65/13, 65/22, and 65/33 gave deposits of the compn. (Sn/Cu, in %) 62.6–37.4, 53.9/46.1, and 45.8/54.2. At const. Sn (metal) 45, Cu (metal) 15, free NaOH 30, free KCN 10, 20, and 30 g./l., the compn. of 15-min. deposits (Sn/Cu, in %) was 43.8/56.2, 32.2/67.8; and 21.0/79.0; the current efficiencies 87.0, 80.1, and 60.0%. The recommended bath compn. is Sn 45–60, Cu 10–15, free NaOH 25–30, free KCN 10–15 g./l., cathodic c.d. 3–4 amp./sq. dm., temp. 60–65°. The bath is stable and has a good throwing power. N. Thon



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*Electrodeposition of High-Tin Bronze. N. P. Fedot'ev, N. M. Vyachelavov, and E. I. Orlova (Zhur. Prikl. Khim., 1950, 23, (4), 380-3n). - [In Russian]. The electrodeposition of Sn-Cu alloys on Fe and Cu cathodes from baths contg. Na stannate or stannite and complex Cu cyanide was studied, using Sn anodes (c.d. 0.5-0.7 amp./dm.^{2}) and Cu anodes (c.d. 1 amp./dm.^{2} in stannite baths, 2-2.4 amp./dm.^{2} in stannate).

With stannite baths contg. Sn 10, Cu 30, free NaOH 25, free KCN 15 g./l. and cathodic c.d. (D_k) of 1.5-5.0 amp./dm.^{2}, at 65° C., gray dendritic deposits were obtained; the remaining work was therefore done with stannate baths. With bath contg. Sn 50, Cu 15, free NaOH 25, free KCN 10 g./l., at 65° C., and using D_k of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 amp./dm.^{2} silvery-white compact deposits contg. 56·2, 59·0, 62·0, 65·0, 66·3, 71·3, and 74·0% Sn were obtained, resp., the current efficiencies (%) being 80·5, 81·9, 89·0, 78·9, 71·5, 70·1, and 61·9 at D_k = 3 amp./dm.^{2}, 7 - 11·05, 11·52, 48·70, 72·20, 75·80, 78·20, 78·30, 78·50% for this bath at 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 70, 75° C., all the deposits being compact, white, bright, and adherent. At 65° C., a series of baths contg. 13, 22, 31 g./l. Cu, with Sn 65, free KCN 15, and free NaOH 30 g./l. gave deposits contg. 62·0, 73·0, and 45·8% Sn, resp. With baths contg. Sn 45, Cu 15, free NaOH 30, and free KCN 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 g./l., deposits contg. 43·8, 48·0, 51·2, 55·8, and 71·0% Cu were obtained at 65° C. and D_k 2 amp./dm.^{2}, the lower being 87·0, 89·7, 80·1, 79·4, 69·0% eff., resp. Both as the NaOH concentration caused ppta. of SnO$_2$, an increase in the concentration precipitated the Cu anodes. The bath recommended has good throwing power and is stable. A coating Sn 45-60, Cu 10-15, free NaOH 25-30, and free KCN 10-15 g./l. used at 60°-65° C., with D_k 3-4 amp./dm.^{2}. - G. A. E. T.